

neobrevipes) and the Kona coffee-root knot nematode (*Meloidogyne konaensis*).

(4)(i) Sweetpotatoes that are treated in Hawaii must be packaged in the following manner:

(A) The cartons must have no openings that will allow the entry of fruit flies and must be sealed with seals that will visually indicate if the cartons have been opened. They may be constructed of any material that prevents the entry of fruit flies and prevents oviposition by fruit flies into the fruit in the carton.³

(B) The pallet-load of cartons must be wrapped before it leaves the treatment facility in one of the following ways:

(1) With polyethylene sheet wrap;

(2) With net wrapping; or

(3) With strapping so that each carton on an outside row of the pallet load is constrained by a metal or plastic strap.

(C) Packaging must be labeled with treatment lot numbers, packing and treatment facility identification and location, and dates of packing and treatment.

(ii) Cartons of untreated sweetpotatoes that are moving to the mainland United States for treatment must be shipped in shipping containers sealed prior to interstate movement with seals that will visually indicate if the shipping containers have been opened.

(5)(i) *Certification on basis of treatment.* A certificate shall be issued by an inspector for the movement of sweetpotatoes from Hawaii that have been treated and handled in Hawaii in accordance with this section. To be certified for interstate movement under this section, sweetpotato from Hawaii must be sampled, cut, and inspected by an inspector and found by an inspector to be free of the ginger weevil (*Elytrotreinus subtruncatus*) and inspected and found by an inspector to be free of the gray pineapple mealybug

(*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*), and the Kona coffee-root knot nematode (*Meloidogyne konaensis*) before undergoing vapor heat treatment in Hawaii.

(ii) *Limited permit.* A limited permit shall be issued by an inspector for the interstate movement of untreated sweetpotato from Hawaii for treatment on the mainland United States in accordance with this section. To be eligible for a limited permit under this section, untreated sweetpotato from Hawaii must be sampled, cut, and inspected in Hawaii by an inspector and found by an inspector to be free of the ginger weevil (*Elytrotreinus subtruncatus*) and inspected and found by an inspector to be free of the gray pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*), and the Kona coffee-root knot nematode (*Meloidogyne konaensis*).

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0281)

[71 FR 4462, Jan. 27, 2006]

§ 318.13–4e [Reserved]

§ 318.13–4f Irradiation treatment of certain regulated articles from Hawaii.

Irradiation, carried out in accordance with the provisions in § 305.34 of this chapter, is approved as a treatment for the following fruits and vegetables: Abiu, atemoya, bell pepper, carambola, eggplant, litchi, longan, mango, papaya, pineapple, rambutan, sapodilla, Italian squash, sweetpotato, and tomato. Any other commodities that are required by this subpart to be treated or subjected to inspection to control one or more of the plant pests listed in § 305.31(a) of this chapter may instead be treated with irradiation. Commodities treated with irradiation for plant pests listed in § 305.31(a) must be irradiated at the doses listed in § 305.31(a), and the irradiation treatment must be conducted in accordance with the other requirements of § 305.34.

[71 FR 4462, Jan. 27, 2006]

§ 318.13–4g Administrative instructions governing movement of avocados from Hawaii to Alaska.

Avocados may be moved interstate from Hawaii to Alaska without being certified in accordance with § 318.13–4

³If there is a question as to the adequacy of a carton, send a request for approval of the carton, together with a sample carton, to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Center for Plant Health Science and Technology, 1730 Varsity Drive, Suite 400, Raleigh, NC 27606.

(a) or (b) only under the following conditions:

(a) *Distribution and marking requirements.* The avocados may be moved interstate for distribution in Alaska only, the boxes of avocados must be clearly marked with the statement "Distribution limited to the State of Alaska", and the shipment must be identified in accordance with the requirements of § 318.13-6.

(b) *Commercial shipments.* The avocados may be moved in commercial shipments only.

(c) *Packing requirements.* The avocados must have been sealed in the packing house in Hawaii in boxes with a seal that will break if the box is opened.

(d) *Ports.* The avocados may enter the continental United States only at the following ports: Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; or any port in Alaska.

(e) *Shipping requirements.* The avocados must be moved either by air or ship and in a sealed container. The avocados may not be commingled in the same sealed container with articles that are intended for entry and distribution in any part of the United States other than Alaska. If the avocados arrive at either Portland, Oregon or Seattle, Washington, they may be transloaded only under the following conditions:

(1) *Shipments by sea.* The avocados may be transloaded from one ship to another ship at the port of arrival, provided they remain in the original sealed container and that APHIS inspectors supervise the transloading. If the avocados are stored before reloading, they must be kept in the original sealed container and must be in an area that is either locked or guarded at all times the avocados are present.

(2) *Shipments by air.* The avocados may be transloaded from one aircraft to another aircraft at the port of arrival, provided the following conditions are met:

(i) The transloading is done into sealable containers;

(ii) The transloading is carried out within the secure area of the airport—i.e., that area of the airport that is open only to personnel authorized by the airport security authorities;

(iii) The area used for any storage of the shipment is within the secure area of the airport, and is either locked or guarded at all times the avocados are present. The avocados must be kept in a sealed container while stored in the continental United States en route to Alaska; and

(iv) APHIS inspectors supervise the transloading.

(3) *Exceptions.* No transloading other than that described in paragraphs (e) (1) and (2) of this section is allowed except under extenuating circumstances (such as equipment breakdown) and when authorized and supervised by an APHIS inspector.

(f) *Limited permit.* Shipments of avocados must be accompanied by a limited permit issued by an APHIS inspector in accordance with § 318.13-4(c) of this subpart. The limited permit will be issued only if the inspector examines the shipment and determines that the shipment has been prepared in compliance with the provisions of this section.

[59 FR 66642, Dec. 28, 1994]

§ 318.13-4h [Reserved]

§ 318.13-4i Conditions governing the movement of bananas from Hawaii.

(a) Green bananas (*Musa* spp.) of the cultivars "Williams," "Valery," "Grand Nain," and standard dwarf "Brazilian" may be moved interstate from Hawaii with a certificate issued in accordance with §§ 318.13-3 and 318.13-4 of this subpart if the bananas meet the following conditions:

(1) The bananas must be picked while green and packed for shipment within 24 hours after harvest. If the green bananas will be stored overnight during that 24-hour period, they must be stored in a facility that prevents access by fruit flies;

(2) No bananas from bunches containing prematurely ripe fingers (i.e., individual yellow bananas in a cluster of otherwise green bananas) may be harvested or packed for shipment;

(3) The bananas must be inspected by an inspector and found free of plant pests as well as any of the following defects: prematurely ripe fingers, fused fingers, or exposed flesh (not including